

Rainfall Forecast 23-30 Sept 2026

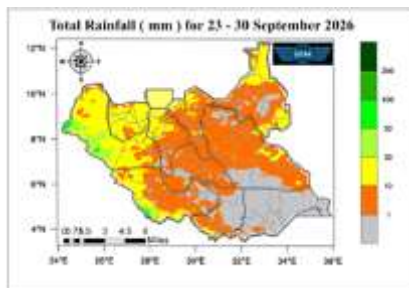


Figure 1 - Total rainfall forecast
23-30 Sept 2026 (Source: SSMS).

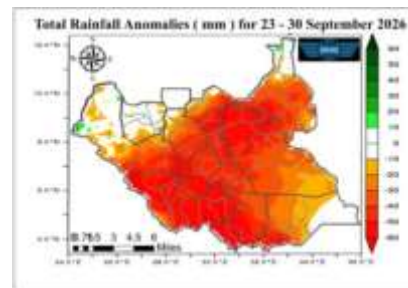


Figure 2 - Rainfall anomalies forecast
23-30 Sept 2026 (Source: SSMS).

Figure 1 indicates that moderate rainfall amounts ranging from 30-100 mm (green shading) are expected over southern parts of Nzara and Ezo counties in Western Equatoria State, and some parts of Raja in Western Bahr-el-Ghazal State, most of Northern Bahr-el-Ghazal, Renk, Melut and Manyo, and isolated areas in Pochalla and Akobo. Light rainfall (less than 30 mm - orange and yellow shading) is expected over most parts of the country, while dry conditions (grey shading) are expected in greater Eastern Equatoria State.

In terms of rainfall anomalies (Figure2), the usual wet-season conditions (green shading) are expected in isolated areas of Raja County in Western Bahr-el-Ghazal State, northern parts of Manyo and Renk counties in Upper Nile State. Drier than usual conditions (orange shading) are expected across most areas of the country.

POTENTIAL IMPACTS

- Moderate rainfall amounts (30 to 100 mm) are likely to support crop growth and pasture regeneration, improve soil moisture conditions, and replenish water resources for both rain-fed agriculture and livestock production
- The anticipated light rainfall across most parts of the country may provide limited moisture replenishment and may not be sufficient to meet the water requirements of long-duration crops, particularly in areas already experiencing moisture stress.
- Predominantly drier-than-usual conditions across much of South Sudan may increase the risk of soil moisture deficits, reduced crop performance, poor pasture regeneration, and water shortages for livestock.
- Crops at critical growth stages may experience moisture stress, leading to reduced yields, especially in areas where rainfall remains below seasonal averages.
- Dry conditions in Greater Eastern Equatoria and other affected areas may increase the likelihood of bushfires and land degradation.

ADVISORY

- Farmers in areas forecast to receive moderate rainfall should continue weeding and other crop management.
- Farmers in areas expected to experience drier-than-usual conditions should adopt moisture conservation practices such as mulching, timely weeding, and minimum tillage to reduce soil moisture losses.
- Livestock keepers should monitor the condition of pasture and water sources and make early plans for strategic grazing and water management.
- Farmers should continue monitoring weather forecasts and early warning updates to support timely decision-making and preparedness measures.

Temperature Forecast for 23-30 Sept 2026

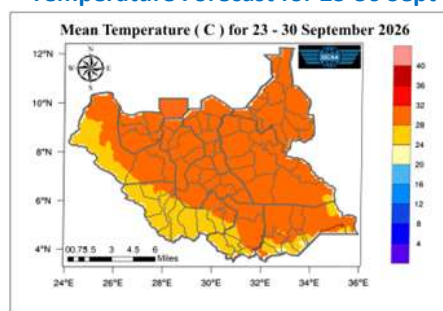


Figure 3 - Mean temperature forecast 23-30 Sept 2026 (Source: SSMS).

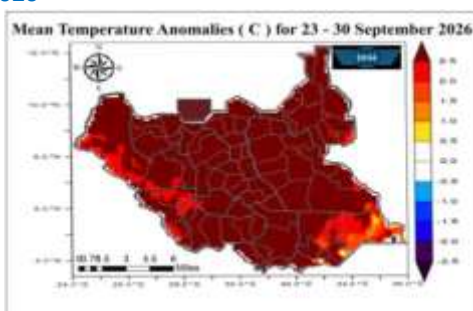


Figure 4 - Temperature Anomalies 23-30 Sept 2026 (Source: SSMS).



Figure 5 - Heat Stress Index 23-30 Sept 2026 (Source: SSMS).

Figure 3 indicates that average temperatures exceeding 28°C (red shading) are expected over most parts of the country, while average temperatures below 28°C (orange shading) are expected over western parts of Western Bahr-el-Ghazal and Western Equatoria, southern parts of Western to Eastern Equatoria, eastern part of Kapoeta East, and southeastern part of Pibor. es State. Figure 5 indicates

Extreme Caution heat stress levels are expected across most parts of South Sudan during the forecast period of 23-30 September 2026. Most payams in the country, especially in the central, northern, and eastern parts of the country, are likely to be affected.

According to temperature Anomalies (Figure 4), warmer-than-usual temperatures (red shading) are expected across South Sudan this week

POTENTIAL IMPACTS

- Warmer than usual temperatures and widespread Extreme Caution heat stress conditions are expected to increase evapotranspiration rates and atmospheric moisture demand, accelerating soil moisture depletion and increasing crop water requirements.
- Elevated temperatures are also likely to increase livestock water requirements and heat stress, potentially reducing productivity and increasing disease susceptibility.
- Prolonged exposure to heat stress conditions may increase the incidence of heat-related illnesses among vulnerable populations, including outdoor workers, children, older persons, pregnant women, and individuals with underlying health conditions.
- Increased evaporation from surface water bodies may further reduce water availability for agricultural, livestock, and domestic use.
- Warmer and dry conditions are favorable for post-harvest drying of cereals.

ADVISORY

- Communities in areas expected to experience high temperatures and extreme heat are advised to drink plenty of water and avoid prolonged exposure to direct sunlight during the hottest hours of the day.
- Farmers are advised to maintain soil moisture through mulching and other water conservation practices
- Livestock owners prioritize livestock heat management and pest and disease monitoring to minimize potential losses and maintain productivity during the forecast period.
- Livestock owners should ensure adequate water supplies and provide shade where possible.
- Monitor weekly forecast updates from meteorological services and stay updated on advisories, especially in regions expecting hotter and drier conditions

Source:¹ South Sudan Meteorological Services; <https://meteosouthsudan.com.ss/>. in collaboration with ICPAC

About this bulletin: This weather update is derived from the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) Climate Prediction and Applications Centre's (ICPAC) weekly forecasts and produced with the support of FAO South Sudan through projects funded by the African Development Bank, the World Bank, the European Union, and the Governments of Canada, Norway, and Switzerland.

Visit the CLIMIS Portal: <http://www.climis-southsudan.org>

View Rain Gauge Data on the CLIMIS Portal: http://www.climis-southsudan.org/agromet/rainfall_data

For more details, contact FAO South Sudan: FAO-South-Sudan@fao.org